



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

TW

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/837,503	04/18/2001	Vincent M. Callaghan	01-104	8044
7590	08/21/2007		EXAMINER	
Gregory P. LaPointe BACHMAN & LaPOINTE, P.C. Suite 1201 900 Chapel Street New Haven, CT 06510-2802			LEUNG, JENNIFER A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1764	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/837,503	CALLAGHAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Jennifer A. Leung	1764	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 May 2007 and 05 June 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 2,5-11,17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 2,5-11,17 and 18 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

*Jennifer A. Leung  
8/16/07*

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/10/06
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Art Unit: 1764

**DETAILED ACTION*****Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application on June 5, 2007, after a final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 7, 2007 has been entered.

***Response to Amendment***

2. Applicant's amendment submitted on May 7, 2007 has been carefully considered. Claims 1, 3, 4 and 12-16 have been cancelled. Claim 18 is newly added. Claims 2, 5-11, 17 and 18 are under consideration.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Art Unit: 1764

3. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US 6,458,478) in view of Fanciullo (US 4,046,956).

Wang et al. (see FIGs. 1, 2 and 5; generally, column 4, line 33 to column 6, line 60; column 7, line 25 to column 8, line 59) discloses a fuel cell system comprising:  
a fuel processor (i.e., reformer **10**) for converting a hydrocarbon fuel **1** into a reformed gas containing hydrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide;  
first conduit means for communicating the reformed gas to a shift converter (i.e., a high temperature shift reactor **20**) located downstream of the fuel processor **10** for further converting the reformed gas to a hydrogen and carbon dioxide containing gas stream;  
second conduit means for communicating the gas stream to a fuel cell **50** downstream of the shift converter **20** for reacting the hydrogen in the gas stream;  
a source of liquid phase water (i.e., water **200**, from the condensate of fuel cell **50**); and  
water feed means (i.e., pumps **96, 98**; see FIG. 5; column 7, lines 42-50) for feeding liquid phase water from the source **200** to the first and second conduit means in a controlled manner.

The apparatus of Wang et al. is the same as the instantly claimed apparatus, except that Wang et al. is silent as to the apparatus further comprising at least one selective oxidizer, between the shift converter **20** and the fuel cell **50**, and located downstream of where the water feed means **96,98** feeds water to the second conduit means.

Fanciullo (FIG. 1) teaches a fuel cell system comprising a fuel processor (i.e., reformer **17**), a shift converter **28** and a fuel cell **10**. Fanciullo further teaches at least one selective oxidizer **32**, provided between the shift converter **28** and the fuel cell **10**. In the "Description of the Prior Art", Fanciullo evidences that the above stated elements as well as their particular

arrangement is conventional to fuel cell systems (see column 1, lines 10-35).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further provide at least one selective oxidizer at the recited location between the shift converter **20** and the fuel cell **50** in the apparatus of Wang et al., on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent a showing of unexpected results thereof, because the provision of a selective oxidizer further decreases the carbon monoxide content of a reformed gas stream to a tolerable level for use by a fuel cell. The reduction in carbon monoxide minimizes the poisoning of a fuel cell, which is desirable in cases where long life is an important criterion, as taught by Fanciullo (see column 1, lines 27-35).

4. Claims 18, 2, 5, 7 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeu (JP 62-283567) in view of Hirota (JP 59-213940), Applicant's Disclosed Prior Art, and Giles et al. (US 4,264,566).

Regarding claim 18, Takeu (FIG. 1; English Abstract) discloses a fuel cell system, comprising: a fuel processor (i.e., reformer **8**) for producing a reformed gas; a shift converter (i.e., a high temperature shift converter **9**) located downstream of the fuel processor **8**; a fuel cell **1** downstream of the shift converter **9**; a first conduit connecting the fuel processor **8** to the shift converter **9** for carrying the reformed gas to the shift converter; and a second conduit connecting the shift converter **9** with the fuel cell **1** for carrying the gas stream to the fuel cell.

Takeu further discloses a source of water in the form of steam **7**, and a means for feeding the water in a controlled manner (i.e., by manipulation of valves **13, 14, 15, 16**) from the source **7** to at least one of the first and second conduits (i.e., via pipes **11** and **12**).

Although Takeu discloses that the source of water comprises steam and not a liquid phase

water, the recitation of a particular phase of water adds no further patentable weight to the apparatus claim, since expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim, *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969). Also, the inclusion of a material worked upon by a structure being claimed does not impart patentability to the claims, *In re Young*, 75 F.2d 966, 25 USPQ 69 (CCPA 1935); *In re Otto*, 312 F.2d 937, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

In any event, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute a source of liquid phase water for the steam in the apparatus of Takeu, on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent a showing of unexpected results thereof, because the use of liquid phase water would have been considered conventional to one of ordinary skill in the art, as evidenced by Hirota (i.e., liquid phase water from tank 15 is fed to conduit 20b located between fuel processor 1d and shift converter 24; see Figure and Abstract). Furthermore, the substitution of known equivalents merely involves routine skill in the art.

Takeu is silent as to the means for feeding water comprising the instantly claimed water feed control unit, where the control unit includes a sensor for sensing the temperature of the at least one of the reformed gas and gas stream, a valve for adjusting the flow rate of water into the at least one of the reformed gas and the gas stream, and a control unit for controlling the valve based upon temperature sensed by the sensor.

However, it is noted that Applicant's disclosure specifically states that, "Such control systems for sensing temperature of a gas stream and controlling a flow valve in response to the sensed temperature are well known in the art," (specification, page 5, lines 21-31; specifically, lines 29-31). Giles et al. (FIG. 2; column 5, line 35 to column 7, line 64) further evidences the

Art Unit: 1764

conventionality of such control systems by teaching an apparatus comprising a sequence of catalyst beds 1-4 each connected by conduits 62, 65, 69, wherein a cold feed gas is supplied to each of the conduits in a controlled manner. In particular, the apparatus comprises a feed control unit including a sensor for sensing the temperature of at least one of the effluent streams within the conduits (i.e., thermocouple, generating signals 121, 131, 141); a valve 130, 140, 150 for adjusting the flow rate of feed gas into the at least one of the effluent streams, and a control unit 124, 134, 144 for controlling the valve based upon the temperature sensed by the sensor.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the instantly claimed water feed control unit to the apparatus of Takeu, on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent a showing of unexpected results thereof, because the claimed water feed control unit would have been considered well known in the art of controls, as stated within Applicant's disclosure. Furthermore, such a control system would enable a close control of the temperature within the apparatus, with minimal measurement time lag, as taught by Giles (see, e.g., column 2, lines 16-38).

Regarding claim 2, the modified apparatus of Takeu structurally meets the claim because the amount of water added and the particular oxygen/carbon ratio fed to the shift converter 9 are considered process limitations that add no further structure to the apparatus claim.

Regarding claim 5, Takeu is silent as to the apparatus further comprising means for collecting water from the fuel cell 1 and recycling at least a portion of the collected water to the water source 7. In any event, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide means for collecting and recycling water from the fuel cell 1 to the water source 7 in the apparatus of Takeu, on the basis of suitability for the

Art Unit: 1764

intended use thereof, because the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to collect and recycle unused reactants and products for subsequent use within the apparatus, for raw material conservation. This conventionally known concept is further evidenced by Hirota, who teaches a system comprising means for collecting and recycling water produced by a fuel cell 7 to a water source 15, for subsequent use (see FIG. 3, 4).

Regarding claim 7, "solenoid valves" are not specifically disclosed. In any event, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select solenoid valves for the control valves in the modified apparatus of Takeu, on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent a showing of unexpected results thereof, because the Examiner takes Official Notice that the use of solenoid valves as control valves is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 11, Takeu discloses that water is fed to both the first conduit and the second conduit, via lines 11 and 12 (see Figure 1).

5. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeu (JP 62-283567) in view of Hirota (JP 59-213940), Applicant's Disclosed Prior Art and Giles et al. (US 4,264,566), as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Fanciullo (US 4,046,956).

The same comments with respect to Takeu, Hirota, Applicant's Disclose Prior Art and Giles et al. apply. Takeu, however, is silent as to the apparatus further comprising at least one selective oxidizer, between the shift converter 9 and the fuel cell 1, and located downstream of where the water feed control unit feeds water to the second conduit means.

Fanciullo (FIG. 1) teaches a fuel cell system comprising a fuel processor (i.e., reformer

Art Unit: 1764

17), a shift converter **28** and a fuel cell **10**. Fanciullo further teaches at least one selective oxidizer **32**, provided between the shift converter **28** and the fuel cell **10**. In the "Description of the Prior Art", Fanciullo evidences that the above stated elements as well as their particular arrangement is conventional to fuel cell systems (see column 1, lines 10-35).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further provide at least one selective oxidizer at the recited location between the shift converter **9** and the fuel cell **1** in the modified apparatus of Takeu, on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent a showing of unexpected results thereof, because the provision of a selective oxidizer further decreases the carbon monoxide content of a reformed gas stream to a tolerable level for use by a fuel cell. The reduction in carbon monoxide minimizes the poisoning of a fuel cell, which is desirable in cases where long life is an important criterion, as taught by Fanciullo (see column 1, lines 27-35).

6. Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeu (JP 62-283567) in view of Hirota (JP 59-213940), Applicant's Disclosed Prior Art and Giles et al. (US 4,264,566), as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Fleischli et al. (US 5,380,088).

Takeu is silent as to the water feed control unit comprising a mixer device with means to atomize water, or a packing of high surface area material, wherein the material is selected from the group consisting of ceramic pellets, steel wool, reticulated ceramic foam, metal foam, and honeycomb monoliths.

Fleischli et al. (FIG. 1) teaches a mixing device comprising means to atomize water (i.e., an injection system **3**), and a packing of high surface area material (i.e., static mixing unit **4**),

Art Unit: 1764

wherein the material is selected from the group consisting of ceramic pellets, steel wool, reticulated ceramic foam, metal foam, and honeycomb monoliths (e.g., a honeycomb monolith, defined by corrugated layers 11; see FIG. 2).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the mixer device of Fleischli in the modified apparatus of Takeu, on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent a showing of unexpected results thereof, because the mixer of Fleischli et al. is a simple device that provides intimate mixing over the entire cross section of a channel, and over short sections, while maintaining a small pressure drop (see column 2, lines 38-46).

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims May 7, 2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, necessitated by amendment.

***Conclusion***

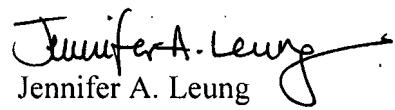
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer A. Leung whose telephone number is (571) 272-1449. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 5:30 pm Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn A. Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

Art Unit: 1764

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Jennifer A. Leung  
Art Unit 1764

jal  
August 16, 2007